



Borough of Gillingham,  
KENT.

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# Medical Officer's Report

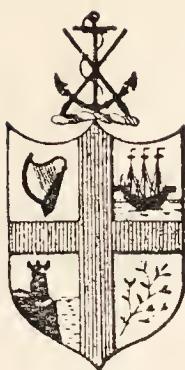
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,  
1908.

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GILLINGHAM:  
W. & J. MACKAY & Co., LTD., 54, HIGH STREET.

1909.





## BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM, KENT.

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### Report of the Medical Officer of Health, FOR 1908.

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HIGH STREET,  
GILLINGHAM, KENT.

*February, 1909.*

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors of  
the Borough of Gillingham.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Annual Report in accordance with the Public Health Act, which treats as to the sanitary condition of the Borough of Gillingham, also of the measures which have been adopted for keeping it in a satisfactory state for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The geological formation of the district, which is well known to those who live in the place, consists of soil composed of part loam and part gravel, with a marked subsoil of chalk, and in several places brick earth.

In the report I shall first speak of the vital statistics, and which is as follows, taking the census of the past years it is as shown :—

Population by census 1881 was	...	...	20,513
" " 1891	...	...	27,823
" " 1901	...	...	42,520
Estimated to middle of 1908	...	...	51,755

This estimate is arrived at by taking the mean of three methods, viz. : Logarithms, birth rate, and assessments, and estimating for five per house.

The total number of deaths is now shown for the past seven years, both for district alone, and also those included in Institutions :—

Total deaths registered in 1901	...	...	461
,,	1901 (with Institutions)	510	
,,	1902	...	515
,,	1902	,,	582
,,	1903	...	481
,,	1903	,,	567
,,	1904	...	538
,,	1904	,,	619
,,	1905	...	528
,,	1905	,,	599
,,	1906	...	495
,,	1906	,,	564
,,	1907	...	489
,,	1907	,,	558
,,	1908	...	521
,,	1908	,,	585

The following will show the ages at which deaths occurred in the district, including those who also died at the Workhouse Infirmary and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital :—

Deaths under 1 year of age	...	...	...	111
Deaths over 1 year of age	...	...	...	474
				585

And the returns for the quarters were as follows :—

First Quarter	...	...	...	...	204
Second Quarter	...	...	...	...	126
Third Quarter	...	...	...	...	109
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	...	146
					585

These figures when worked out will give the death rates for the several years as follows :—

Death rate per 1,000 population	1901	...	...	10.8
"	"	1901	(with Institutions)	11.9
"	"	1902	...	11.3
"	"	1902	"	13.3
"	"	1903	...	10.7
"	"	1903	"	12.6
"	"	1904	...	11.1
"	"	1904	"	12.8
"	"	1905	...	10.6
"	"	1905	"	12.2
"	"	1906	...	9.8
"	"	1906	"	11.2
"	"	1907	...	9.8
"	"	1907	"	11.2
"	"	1908	...	10.2
"	"	1908	"	11.3

These figures give an infantile mortality of 2.1 per thousand of population, as against 2.4 for the last year, and 3.3 per thousand for the year before.

The deaths for the respective months were as below :—

	Institutions.	District.	Total
January	...	55	59
February	10	69	79
March	4	62	66
April	9	41	50
May	5	36	41
June	3	32	35
July	5	31	36
August	6	29	35
September	2	36	38
October	6	45	51
November	4	42	46
December	6	43	49
	64	521	585

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases, or those diseases which are caused by the reception into the system of a virus or poisonous principal and which acts as a ferment when diffused through the body, are as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	9
						—
						62
						—

Which will give a zymotic death rate of 1.1 per thousand.  
For the past five years it was :—

In year 1903	...	...	...	...	1.3	per thousand.
„ 1904	...	...	...	...	2.5	„
„ 1905	...	...	...	...	1.7	„
„ 1906	...	...	...	...	1.7	„
„ 1907	...	...	...	...	.8	„

#### BIRTH RATE.

The number of births for the year was 1,375, and for the various months as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	...	50	...
February	...	78	...
March	...	47	...
April	...	52	...
May	...	65	...
June	...	62	...
July	...	56	...
August	...	64	...
September	...	59	...
October	...	57	...
November	...	58	...
December	...	47	...
	—	—	—
	695	680	1375
	—	—	—

These figures will give a birth rate of 26.5 per thousand.

The number of births and birthrate for preceding years is as follows :—

Total births registered in 1899	...	...	1,067
„ „ 1900	...	...	1,137
„ „ 1901	...	...	1,114
„ „ 1902	...	...	1,177
„ „ 1903	...	...	1,390
„ „ 1904	...	...	1,355
„ „ 1905	...	...	1,458
„ „ 1906	...	...	1,352
„ „ 1907	...	...	1,352
„ „ 1908	...	...	1,318

And the birth rate :—

Per 1,000 population in	1899	...	...	29.1
" "	1900	...	...	29.4
" "	1901	...	...	26.1
" "	1902	...	...	29.2
" "	1903	...	...	30.9
" "	1904	...	...	28.0
" "	1905	...	...	29.3
" "	1906	...	...	26.9
" "	1907	...	...	26.9
" "	1908	...	...	26.6

### SCARLET FEVER.

Of this disease there were notified to me one hundred and thirty-one cases, three only died, and of the cases admitted to the Hospital the type certainly was mild; from this number 60 were removed and treated at our Infectious Hospital.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths from this disease was seventeen. As this is not a notifiable disease I have no means of judging the number of cases that there are, or have been, in the district, as the deaths were many more than last year would lead me to think that there had been more cases. Many are treated by patent medicines and home remedies.

### DIARRHŒA (including Enteritis).

Seventeen cases died during the year from these diseases. The majority were under twelve months of age. Most of them died during the summer and autumn months, and injudicious and indiscriminate feeding in the young causes a large amount of bowel irritation, and so these diseases follow.

### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

During the year forty-seven cases were notified to me, of which thirty were removed to Hospital. Of the total number twelve died. It is a disease in which one finds it extremely difficult to trace the source of the disease, a few cases were from eating cockles, which some boys had picked up on the river banks. Almost the whole of the houses have been connected with the main sewer. Those sewers receive constant attention from the Sanitary Inspector and his staff, in the way of flushing, disinfecting, and all subsiding drains are cleared as soon as reported, so that no decaying matter may be retained in pipes or inspection pits. The water supply is one of the finest, and there are no wells in use, and only a few cess-pools in the outlying districts.

## DIPHTHERIA.

During the year fifty-five cases were notified to me. Of this number twenty-one were removed to our Infectious Hospital. Under this heading membranous croup is also included. The deaths from this disease were nine. The type of cases that came under my notice were of a mild character, and I am looking forward soon to be able to bacteriologically examine swabs from the throat, so that a definite opinion can be given as to the character of the disease. The Sanitary staff are still active in giving notices if domestic animals are put up close to back of houses, or in too confined spaces.

The number of deaths from Measles were four. This disease in itself is not a serious one, but the after effects, such as Bronchitis, is the most probable source of anxiety.

There were no cases of Small-pox reported to me during the year. I have had a few cases of Chicken-pox.

Deaths from the diseases of the chest or respiratory organs were one hundred and forty-five cases. Sixty of these were from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis; from Pneumonia there were thirty-two cases; and from Bronchitis forty-seven cases, and one from pleurisy; from other cases of a tubercular character there were thirteen deaths; from heart-disease forty-three cases occurred; fifteen deaths from accidents took place, and nine from suicide. The number of deaths from Cancer or malignant disease were thirty-two.

The following cases were reported to me during the year :—

	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
January	6	...	0	...
February	5	...	1	...
March	4	...	0	...
April	7	...	3	...
May	3	...	2	...
June	1	...	1	...
July	3	...	0	...
August	2	...	1	...
September	4	...	2	...
October	5	...	2	...
November	10	...	5	...
December	5	...	3	...
	—	—	—	—
	55	20	131	47
	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1908.

Sir, I beg most respectfully to report to you the list of work carried out in the Sanitary Department within the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

During the year sixty cases of Scarlet Fever, thirty cases of Enteric Fever, and twenty-one cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Infectious Hospital, and all Infected Houses, Bedding, and Clothing have been disinfected after the removal of the patients.

The number of Infectious cases treated at their houses during the year are seventy-one cases of Scarlet Fever, seventeen cases of Enteric Fever, thirty-four cases of Diphtheria, and twenty cases of Erysipelas; no cases of Small-pox being reported during the year.

The number of houses disinfected during the year where Patients have recovered from Infectious diseases after treatment at their homes is one hundred and six houses.

The number of dead bodies removed from their homes to the Mortuary, and orders given for their burial, by order of Dr. Warren, the Medical Officer of Health, has been three.

During the year I have been called upon to condemn two trunks of fish as being unfit for food, within the district.

The Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops in the Borough are inspected from time to time, and cautions given for the prevention of contamination of the milk.

The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough is seventeen; inspections are constantly being made to these premises.

The factories, workshops, and workrooms are visited and inspected as often as possible throughout the Borough. New premises are measured and reported to the Inspector of Factories, etc.

Lists of home-workers are received from Rochester and Chatham every six months, and the homes of the home-workers are visited and inspected, and where necessary orders are given for to cleanse, etc., their premises.

Record of sanitary work :—

Privies emptied and attended to	...	...	99
Cesspools            „        „	...	...	167
Pans of w.c.'s choked	...	...	279
„            „        broken	...	...	12
„            „        dirty	...	...	40

Yard gullies choked	...	...	...	...	138
,,    ,,    broken	...	...	...	...	20
,,    ,,    without covers	...	...	...	...	12
W.c.'s out of repair	...	...	...	...	60
Vent shafts defective	...	...	...	...	9
Water supply pipes burst	...	...	...	...	129
Flush pipes broken away from the pans				...	21
Subsidiary drain pipes dropped	...	...	...	...	34
Offensive air inlets	...	...	...	...	20
Kitchen sink pipes broken	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection pit covers broken	...	...	...	...	8
Cisterns out of repair	...	...	...	...	55
Disused soilpits fallen in	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulation of refuse in gardens	...	...	...	...	28
Back premises in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	15
,,    yards out of repair	...	...	...	...	19
Houses out of repair (roofs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	56
,,    in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	34
,,    with defective drainage	...	...	...	...	34
,,    with insufficient drainage	...	...	...	...	19
Deposit of manure on premises	...	...	...	...	13
Sewage matter purcolating into cellars	...	...	...	...	16
Liquid matter running into public street	...	...	...	...	4
Backyards and cellars flooded with storm water, etc.	...	...	...	...	42
Inspection pits out of repair	...	...	...	...	17
Main Sewers choked	...	...	...	...	21
Subsidiary drains choked	...	...	...	...	1236
Syphons of pans of w.c.'s broken	...	...	...	...	18
Fowls and rabbits kept in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	9
Animals	,,	,,	,,	...	5
Smokey Chimneys	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans on land without water or sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	13
Kitchen sink broken	...	...	...	...	5
Coal gas in houses through leak in main	...	...	...	...	4
Guttering around eaves of houses	...	...	...	...	26
New w.c.'s built	...	...	...	...	4

The dairies and cowsheds, also milkshops receive regular attention and inspection. The Veterinary Surgeon also pays especial attention to cowsheds, cows contained therein, light, sufficient air space, cleaning and purifying of same, also regular removal of manure; and he also brings to the notice of the Inspector of Nuisances any lime washing that is required, or defects that should be remedied.

Milkshops are all registered, and before it is confirmed, attention is given to the premises and occupiers interviewed and advised as to the storing of milk and vessels used.

The licence of all slaughter-houses comes before the Sanitary Committee each year and it is in their power to refuse renewal or to grant new ones unless the situation, and other circumstances are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, and as old slaughter-houses become dilapidated and unfit for the purpose that a public abattoir will have to be provided, as then all animals could be inspected, and should they be diseased would be immediately stopped as being unfit for human food.

In reference to fish shops we have not had so many complaints, and in my opinion the owners and occupiers have endeavoured to lessen the nuisance as far as lies in their power; the improved frying apparatus now used is a decided step in the right direction, cleansing of the fish, general state of yards of these shops and removal of fish offal all receive special attention.

There are eighteen bakehouses in the district, four of these are underground, but they were so before the passing of the Act; alterations were made which put them in a thorough good condition, and they have been maintained as being correct. The others are all properly cleansed and the occupiers are always willing to do anything to keep them in a thorough sanitary condition. All food shops are inspected and careful attention paid as to the quality of same, and cleanliness of shops.

By the regulations of the Factory Act all workshops, work-places, and home-workers are under the supervision and control of the local authority, the inspection of these places especially as to their cleanliness, ventilation, air space, drainage, especially of the floor; also that other drains are properly trapped, ventilated, they are all connected to the main sewer, another point is to provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the two sexes, also that every precaution is taken to provide against fire, and to give advice in reference to same; dressmakers' workrooms and premises, millinery establishments, local laundries also

require attention especially to ascertain if there is sufficient air space for the workers, that the rooms are properly warmed, ventilation satisfactory. The houses where out-workers live are all noted in the register so that they can at any time be visited, and see that the work is done in clean rooms, also that no infectious disease is or has been in their houses. The report in reference to this Act is appended.

The collection of house refuse is done by contract under the control of the Borough Authorities. It is collected three times weekly from all parts of the district in carts of a much more suitable character than when I sent in my last report, when full, proper tops of wood on hinges from a centre beam cover everything in and so prevent all dirt, papers or dust blowing about the street, also all offensive effluvia is stopped. The collected material is taken to a spot called Commodore Hard, close to the Town Sewage outfall works, it is there burned, rolled in and is thus making a good road and bank around the works, also preventing the inroad of the river which is close by. The odd articles used for placing the materials on the pavement are still peculiar, but I think the number of sanitary bins is on the increase and I sincerely trust we shall see all the inhabitants soon using them. The Corporation are still making full and searching enquiries as to the advisability of a destructor or otherwise disposing of the refuse.

As in past years thinking it might be of interest to those reading the report I append the rainfall for a few years, which is instructive as showing the variations in the different months during the various years. One would like just to mention that one inch of rain means that it is equal to 22,000 gallons per acre, and 14,500,000 per square mile, and provided it all percolates into the earth, every inch would yield per square mile 40,000 gallons per day for one year. The returns of rainfall are taken and kindly sent me by Mr. W. Coles Finch, the Resident Engineer at the Water Works, situated in the Luton Valley, the centre from which comes all our water, from there it is pumped into several suitable reservoirs and supplies the whole of the districts, viz: Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham, and is a water of the purest character, and most suitable for domestic purposes. The one great fault is the hardness which one would naturally expect considering the source from whence it comes. The quantity is great, and the borings which have been extended show that there is an immense reserve in the basin always present.

## RAINFALL in 1904.

Rain gauge	Diameter of tunnel, 5ft.				
	Height of top	{ above ground, 3ft. above sea level, 88ft.			
	Total depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	
January	3.51	...	.77—13th	...	20
February	2.84	...	.60—12th	...	18
March	1.41	...	.33—2nd	...	14
April	.71	...	.23—22nd	...	7
May	1.33	...	.25—2nd	...	15
June	1.24	...	.49—9th	...	7
July	2.55	...	1.42—27th	...	7
August	1.91	...	.95—22nd	...	9
September	.86	...	.21—6th	...	12
October	1.46	...	.40—6th	...	12
November	1.25	...	.37—10th	...	8
December	2.62	...	.60—6th	...	20
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	21.49				149
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## RAINFALL in 1905.

	Total depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	
January	.66	...	.40—16th	...	9
February	.68	...	.30—26th	...	10
March	2.13	...	.47—10th	...	20
April	2.31	...	.40—30th	...	18
May	.96	...	.45—1st	...	7
June	5.34	...	1.35—5th	...	16
July	.50	...	.20—27th	...	6
August	1.96	...	.46—28th	...	16
September	1.62	...	.31—9th	...	13
October	1.13	...	.64—30th	...	8
November	2.83	...	.42—1st	...	17
December	.54	...	.13—29th	...	10
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	20.66				150
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## RAINFALL in 1906.

	Total depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which 'or more fell.
January	3.36	...	.80—16th	... 17
February	1.75	...	.48—17th	... 16
March	1.37	...	.23—10th	... 19
April	.56	...	.26—18th	... 6
May	1.60	...	.59—20th	... 12
June	3.06	...	1.20—28th	... 8
July	2.27	...	1.75—27th	... 6
August	.63	...	.25—15th	... 6
September	1.53	...	.47—4th	... 11
October	3.44	...	.85—30th	... 17
November	5.12	...	.68—7th	... 16
December	1.74	...	.40—25th	... 16
	26.43			150

## RAINFALL in 1907.

	Total depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which 'or more fell.
January	1.10	...	.50—1st	... 9
February	.92	...	.25 16th	... 13
March	.70	...	.22—5th	... 10
April	2.44	...	.80—24th	... 14
May	2.08	...	.29—31st	... 16
June	2.75	...	1.55—1st	... 14
July	1.83	...	.66—11th	... 14
August	1.60	...	.59—17th	... 14
September	.53	...	.27—30th	... 7
October	4.01	...	.64—8th	... 23
November	2.18	...	1.00—26th	... 11
December	2.56	...	.75—12th	... 13
	23.13			161

## RAINFALL in 1908.

	Total depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which or more fell.	
January	1.15	...	.86—7th	...	9
February	.92	...	.25—16th	...	13
March	2.03	...	.53—25th	...	16
April	2.44	...	.80—24th	...	14
May	1.48	...	.73—29th	...	8
June	1.22	...	.53—4th	...	6
July	2.57	...	.56—16th	...	11
August	3.24	...	.74—23rd	...	14
September	1.66	...	.73—3rd	...	12
October	1.44	...	.37—16th	...	12
November	.77	...	.29—21st	...	10
December	2.21	...	.47—14th	...	18
	21.13				143

Our own Infectious Hospital, which is situated at the top of Canterbury Street, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and the diseases we take in are scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever. Since my last report many improvements have taken place, the wards have been rearranged, a discharging block has been fitted out, more bathing accommodation has been provided, new geysers for heating water also fitted, more bedrooms for nurses arranged and furnished, also a dining-room for staff, and kitchen improved and position altered. All the wards have been well disinfected, cleansed, and made as far as possible in an up-to-date condition; floors polished. One of the latest "Manlove and Alliott" disinfecting chambers, boiler and separate building for same has been provided and is working in a satisfactory manner, and one feels that everything now leaving the hospital is thoroughly purified before being taken away. A new matron, thoroughly conversant with the latest methods for combating infectious diseases was appointed in September last, she has remodelled the working and taken almost entirely a new staff under her care, and there is every appearance of much good being done, and in time making our hospital all that should be desired.

We possess a quite separate Hospital for small-pox, which is situated in the country at a spot called "Wigmore," well isolated from the centre of houses, buildings or population; is all equipped, has a caretaker and his wife living there, and always ready to receive patients.

In connection with the Midwives' Act we have twelve registered midwives in our district, and the majority are thoroughly reliable women endeavouring to carry out their duties in accordance with the Act, and I have always found them only too willing and pleased to receive advice, and always in any case make a point to call in the aid of a medical man. There have been no cases of Puerperal fever reported to me, they are all conversant with the use of the clineal thermometer, thoroughly use disinfectants both for examination, douching, and all the cases that I have been present at, they are very careful as to cleansing the eyes of the newly-born. Proper duplicate forms are always sent me within twenty-four hours in every case where medical help is required. I have had no reason to bring any case before the Health Committee in reference to these women not doing their duty. The majority of their bags are well furnished, kept clean and ready for ordinary emergencies. The names and addresses, with their registered numbers are early in every year sent to the clerk of the Central Midwives' Board in London according to the Act.

In reference to our housing accomodation, I consider we have ample houses, and those to suit all classes. The very large majority are well kept, properly cleansed; for some years past great attention has been paid to plans before being past, especially as to drainage, sufficiency of air space. And one very great improvemnt which is taking place is the paving of back alleys, which have been bad in times gone by. In cases of overcrowding, dirty houses, failures to keep back premises clean, and not placing refuse out for collection, notices are immediately served on occupiers by the Sanitary Inspector or his assistant, and if not carried out, report is made to the Sanitary Committee, who then deal with the complaint through the clerk.

Since last year the whole of the houses in the Borough have been connected to our main drainage system, which is in good working order. There are still some cesspools to receive attention as they become a nuisance, but they are in the out-lying districts and not able to join the scheme. Our system is one of precipitation into tanks which are situated on the property of the Council, close to a spot known as Commodore Hard, and there, after being treated with alumina and lime, the clarified

liquid is passed into the Medway, while the sludge is pressed and then sold to a contractor who takes it into the country to be used on the land.

The new storm water system has proved of great benefit to the town, as it certainly has stopped to a very large extent the flooding which used to take place in the lower districts after the heavy rains which we experience at times.

The most of our workers in the district are employed in the Royal Dockyard. Brompton being the head quarters of the Royal Engineers, we also have a large number of the military in our midst. Also the Royal Naval Barracks and Naval Hospital, which are both in the Gillingham district, contribute to the making up of our population. We have no dangerous trades in our community, and none especially influencing the health of the inhabitants.

Our milk supply is as a rule good, it is not all produced within our own district, but a proportion is imported, and to the best of my knowledge is of good quality. The Superintendent of the Kent County Constabulary takes samples at any time, and submits them to the County Analyst at Maidstone, and if he finds it deficient in cream the seller is then summoned before the magistrate.

The amount of unsound food brought to my notice was very small, some fish was the only article which had to be condemned. The premises where food is prepared and stored, or exposed for sale, are continually being examined, and full instructions are given for keeping same in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

I am not aware of any pollution taking place into any streams in the district.

We have no common lodging houses in this part of the district, they being situated in Chatham.

In reference to our Public Elementary Schools, Dr. Hay was appointed School Medical Officer in November last. He is thoroughly examining children attending same, and he draws my attention to any defects in school buildings, as to light, drainage, cleansing of same, and we have had interviews with several of the school managers as to what we consider necessary improvements, and they have signified their intentions to carry them out. Very definite instructions are given to the teachers to watch any children that appear ill, and in a house where infectious disease is, notice is sent by School Medical Officer not to admit children back to school until notice is sent that the house has been disinfected and infectious period passed. School report enclosed.

We have no control as to tuberculosis, and there is no system of notification in the district, but where we know that persons have died of that disease, the rooms are thoroughly disinfected, and instructions given as to articles used by the person to be destroyed. I am not aware what accommodation is provided at the Medway Union Infirmary for such cases.

We have three Queen's Nurses working in our district under a most efficient committee, consisting of ladies, clergy, medical men and laity, and the nurses are most anxious to do all the good that is possible, and they do it thoroughly well, and where once they have been, are always welcomed again should necessity arise.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**E. C. WARREN,**

Medical Officer of Health.



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DIST.				
			Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.		TOTAL DEATHS IN Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		
			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registr'd.	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1898	34740	1015	29·2	160	4·6	556	14·6	48		556	14·6
1899	36605	1067	29·1	155	4·2	534	13·4	41		534	13·4
1900	38606	1137	29·4	157	4·4	564	14·6	53		564	14·6
1901	42520	1114	26·1	143	3·3	510	11·9	49		510	11·9
1902	43625	1277	29·2	153	3·5	582	13·3	67		582	13·3
1903	44850	1390	31·0	157	3·5	481	10·7	93		481	10·7
1904	48245	1355	28·0	207	4·3	538	11·1	81		538	11·1
1905	49600	1458	29·3	182	3·6	528	10·6	71		528	10·6
1906	50140	1352	26·9	160	3·3	495	9·8	69		495	9·8
1907	49505	1318	26·6	121	2·6	489	9·8	69		489	9·8
<hr/>											
Averages for years 1898-1907.	43843	1257	28·4	159	3·7	527	11·9	64		527	11·9
1908	51755	1375	26·5	111	2·3	521	10·2	64		521	10·2

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres  
(exclusive of area covered by water)

Total population at all ages ... 42,520  
Number of inhabited houses ... 10,351  
Average number of persons per house 5  
At Census of 1901.



TABLE II.

## Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM (KENT).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES. YEAR.	1. GILLINGHAM.				2.....				3.....				4.....				5.....				6.....				7.....			
	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a.</i>	Births registered. <i>b.</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c.</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d.</i>				
1898 ...	34740	1015	556	160																								
1899 ...	36605	1067	534	155																								
1900 ...	38606	1137	564	157																								
1901 ...	42520	1114	510	143																								
1902 ...	43625	1277	582	153																								
1903 ...	44850	1390	481	157																								
1904 ...	48245	1355	538	207																								
1905 ...	49600	1458	528	182																								
1906 ...	50140	1352	495	160																								
1907 ...	49505	1318	489	121																								
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	43843	1257	527	11·9																								
1908 ...	51755	1375	521	111																								

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident".)

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.



TABLE III.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							‡NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.									
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total cases removed to Hospital	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																
Small-pox ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																—
Cholera ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	55	1	14	29	6	5																	21
Erysipelas ... ...	20	1	—	1	2	16																	—
Scarlet fever ... ...	131	2	40	67	11	11																	60
Typhus fever ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—																	—
Enteric fever ... ...	47	—	1	14	11	21																	30
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—																	—
Continued fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—																	—
Puerperal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—																	—
Plague ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—																	—
*																							
Totals ... ...	253	4	55	111	30	53												111					

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

\* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ Column 7 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.



TABLE IV.

### Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

*Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.*



TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM (KENT) DISTRICT.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...														
	Chicken-pox	...														
	Measles	...														
	Scarlet Fever	...														
	Diphtheria : Croup	...														
	(Whooping Cough)	...														
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...														
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Enteritis Muco-enteritis {															
	Gastro-enteritis}															
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Cataract}															
	Premature Birth	16	1	3	3	23										23
Wasting Diseases	Congenital Defects	...	1			1										1
	Injury at Birth	...														
	Want of Breast-milk	...							1	2						3
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	2			5	3	1	1	1	2					13
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis															
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: {															
	Tubes Mesenterica}															
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }															
	Erysipelas	...	...													
	Syphilis	...	..													2
	Rickets	...	...													1
	Meningitis (not Tuberous)	1		1		1		1	1	1	1					1
Other Causes	Convulsions	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					6
	Bronchitis	..	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	3			16
	Laryngitis	...		1		1										1
	Pneumonia	...		1	1	2					1					3
	Suffocation, overlaying	...		3	1	8				2	2	1				13
	Other Causes	4	13	9	50	9	8	4	7	9	4	7	2	2	3	6
		24	4	13	9	50	9	8	4	7	9	4	7	2	3	111

District (or sub-division) of Gillingham, Kent.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 51,755.

Births in the year { legitimate - 1375 illegitimate - 111

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants - 111 illegitimate infants - 521

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ...



## TABLE VI.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1908, For the District of Gillingham, Kent.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

##### 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries)	...	4	Nil
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	...	4	"
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	4	"
Total ...	...	12	"

##### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>			
Want of cleanliness ...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	1
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	Nil
Other nuisances ...	...	...	Nil
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	...	...	1
unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	1
not separate for sexes ...	...	...	Nil
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	Nil
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Ss. 97 to 100)	...	...	Nil
Other offences ...	...	...	"
Total ...	...	...	"



## TABLE VI.—2.

### 3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, (S. 107),		Inspections of Outworkers' Premises,		Outwork in unwhole- some Premises (S. 108),		Outwork in Infected Premises (S. 109, 110).	
	Lists re- ceived from Employers twice in the year.	Addressess of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Instances,	Notices served.	Instances,	Notices served.	Instances,	Orders made (S. 110).
Wearing apparel—Making, &c.	...	2	2	4	1	1	1	Work stopped until after the house and clothing was fumigated.
, , Cleaning and Washing								

### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.

Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Carpenters and Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Printers and Bookbinders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle and Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plumbers and Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blind Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Engineers and Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135

### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ... ...

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) (Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...)

Other ... ... ... ... ...

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—

Certificates granted during the year ... ... ... ...

In use at the end of the year ... ... ... ...

4  
*Avil.*

16



TABLE VII.

## Analysis of the Vital Statistics of Seventy-six of the Largest English Towns during 1908.

